

February, 2004

Executive Summary

2003 Edward Byrne Memorial State Annual Report - Rhode Island

DURING THE PAST DECADE, the Rhode Island Justice Commission's Policy Board with the input of state and local criminal and juvenile justice agencies unanimously agreed to plan and implement a statewide-integrated justice information system which was dubbed Justice Link, and commonly referred to as "J-Link". Byrne FY-02 represents the last year that the Justice Commission would use the bulk of its statewide funding on J-Link, purchasing outdated computers and other hardware and software. However, municipal police departments will undoubtedly continue to use their local pass-through allocations on information technology.

The successful and ongoing J- Link endeavor has been the main focus of the state's Byrne activity. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Rhode Island Justice Commission

(RIJC) has coordinated J-Link project efforts. The TAC is comprised of policy makers from state and local criminal and juvenile justice agencies including representation from the RI Police Chief's Association.

The federal Byrne Memorial Grant Program has provided substantial funding for the state's top criminal justice priority with state appropriations combined with municipal match contributions. To date, in excess of \$14.5 million in statewide Byrne federal funds and over \$9 million in state monies have supported the statewide criminal justice information project. Further, local police departments have used nearly \$9 million in Byrne local pass-through, Local Law Enforcement

With Byrne 2002, the RIJC provided final funding for J-Link related hardware... marking the end of Phase One.

Block Grant, and local-matching funds to facilitate technological compatibility with the state system.

Note: Rather than restate all the J-Link accomplishments that have occurred since the inception of the project, this 2003 report will only address the period of July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 as is required by BJA's SAR guidance. (*See Appendix 1 - Phase I Summary Report on J-Link for additional, previous years' accomplishments*).

Local Pass through

The municipal law enforcement agencies have continued to concentrate their Byrne (and in many instances, their LLEBG) funds to support J-Link-related activities, i.e., the procurement of Information Technology (IT). The majority of state and municipal police departments have created and upgraded their internal computer networks, electronic records management systems and most have moved to using digital cameras to record mug shot images and injuries to victims of domestic violence. Mobile data terminals (MDTs) are now used in over 85% of the local law enforcement agencies. Many of the remaining agencies plan to acquire this significant technology that provides the officer in the car with nearly instant access to DMV information, NCIC data, active court warrants and criminal histories.

The aforementioned technology has provided Rhode Island a state-of-the-art platform from which to operate and has greatly enhanced the ability of the criminal justice community to put into place those systems and databases required and/or desired by the federal government. Although, the technological foundation has been completed, there are several other components that remain to be addressed.

Further J-Link Challenges

Currently there are "Phase 2" J-Link projects underway in all state criminal and juvenile justice agencies to further integrate disparate information. Presently, interfaces in various stages of development will merge local police data with state agencies resulting in reduced data entry, easier victim notification, domestic violence incident reporting and crime data collection.

The principal J-Link integration priority is the electronic filing of criminal complaints and the transfer of court data (calendar, dispositions) back to law enforcement agencies. Due to new management at several levels of the Court system, the initiation of other interface projects, and technical difficulties with two test sites, the implementation of this crucial interface in all compatible departments (36 of 38) has

been frustratingly delayed. It is not unrealistic, however, to have the courts/police interface fully implemented by the end of 2004, or early 2005.

Other major J-Link objectives that remain include:

- *Creation of a comprehensive, automated victim notification system to keep victims and family members aware of court case proceedings, specifically for the victims of those accused of violent crimes in the pre-trial stage;(late 2004)*
- *Domestic violence interface for automatic filing of state mandated domestic violence/sexual assault report forms; (late 2004)*
- *Enhanced infrastructure and bandwidth between state agencies/municipalities and RILETS to transmit larger images, fingerprints, and other files (2004)*
- *Development of a secure Department of Corrections (DOC) web-site that will contain current photos and detailed information the DOC possesses on all of its inmates; and will allow access by other criminal justice agencies, especially law enforcement (late 2004)*

Non J-Link Projects

Other pass-through funds have supported an innovative “hate crimes” training program that reached 78 police recruits from Providence and 63 from 23 other departments. In addition, the Hate Crimes program trained 77 existing law enforcement officials from over 22 municipal and college/ university police departments. Finally, 44 first line supervisors from 14 departments received the Hate Crimes training.

Also, two multi-jurisdictional operations were supported:

- a metro-area burglary task force including participation by seven departments utilizing Nextel phones to communicate inter/intra-jurisdictionally;
- a drug-related homicide operation resulting in one indictment thus far;

Funds also supported a full time person at the State Police who provides computer technical assistance to local police departments and to create a computer crimes unit.

Coordination Efforts

COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE AGENCIES in the Rhode Island criminal justice system has continued during the past grant cycle. The Steering Committee, an executive body of the RIJC Policy (Supervisory) Board, utilized the bulk of 2002 statewide Byrne funds to provide “wrap-up” funding to most criminal justice agencies to bolster the infrastructure of J-Link per recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee—TAC—the *defacto* J-Link project management team. The TAC, still in operation at the end of CY-03, is comprised of criminal and juvenile justice agency representatives with policy authority and specific expertise in the area of computer networks and management information systems. It has always been the intention that J-Link would not require a separate staff to administer or to oversee system integration.

The success of the Justice Link project represents the state's collaborative efforts. J-Link set a precedent to place greater emphasis on addressing criminal justice problems by mobilizing multi-grant shared efforts. Additionally, quadrupling of federal grant funds since 1994 has required more intensive interaction and cooperation between the various RIJC advisory committees and the Steering Committee.

Coordination with Homeland Security Efforts

In 2003, the RI Justice Commission joined various homeland security efforts. A member of the staff was appointed to the Communications Work Group (CWG) that is subcommittee of the Lt. Governor's Emergency Management Council. The group is responsible for developing a system's development plan for a shared land mobile radio (LMR) system for state and local first responders.

This RIJC staff member also assisted the Town of Narragansett in writing a grant proposal designed to fund a multi-jurisdictional effort to improve radio interoperability among first responders in the Washington County area (Southern part of the state). The Washington County Interoperable Communications Project submitted to the Office of Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness & Directorate resulted in Rhode Island being awarded a \$3,041,942 discretionary grant. The project will serve as a model for a statewide 800 MHz radio system and

a pilot for the eventual migration from CDPD (Cellular Digital Packet Data) for mobile data terminals, which is slated for obsolescence within two years.

The RI Justice Commission also participated in the State Strategy Steering Committee (Committee) meetings that drafted the 2003 State Homeland Security Plan. The Committee met approximately once a month during an assessment process that was conducted by the Office of Domestic Preparedness. The Committee ensured that program activities were coordinated among various emergency responder services and assisted in formulating goals, objectives, and implementation plans.

Project Evaluation/Needs Assessment

THE RIJC COMMISSIONED TWO EVALUATIONS/NEEDS ASSESSMENTS *during this report period and are attached as Appendices 2 & 3:*

- **An Evaluation of Batterers' Intervention Programs** - an initial look at the effectiveness of state criminal justice intervention, particularly, group sessions of offenders, in cases of domestic violence beyond arrest and prosecution;
- **An Evaluation of the RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act** - describe and summarize the activities funded by the Act; obtain information about service delivery for program staff, which will enable staff to make improvements; determine the effectiveness of the programs for participants; documents that the objectives of the local programs and the State program have been met; develops recommendations about modifications to the Act.

Current Evaluation/Assessment Projects

Currently, the RIJC has, or is about to commission several new evaluations/assessments that will be detailed in the state's 2004 Byrne SAR:

- **Evaluate Hate Crimes Training Project** – an analysis of post test training knowledge and reaction of those law enforcement officials trained to help determine the effectiveness of the instruction;

- **Assess RILETS Security** – The RI State Police will contract out an assessment of the security vulnerability of the access points of the RI Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS). The goal of the study is to create best practices, policies, and procedures for those agencies that access the RILETS network;
- **Evaluate Domestic Violence Shelters' Operation** – an examination of various activities of the shelters including the provision of residential services, advocacy, helpline services, task forces for survivors, trainings and outreach. The examination seeks to identify problems faced in delivering services; whether various projects are delivering intended results; provide guidance for adapting strategies; assess deviations in practices and reasons and effects of deviations;
- **Assess Prosecutor Caseload** – the Department of Attorney General will contract for a caseload assessment to determine the number of cases a prosecutor can reasonably handle. The assessment will produce a formula to assist with determining staffing needs and requirements.

2003 State Annual Report

July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003

I. INTRODUCTION

Primary Focus Remains on Systems Improvement

Criminal History Improvement

OVER 30 YEARS AGO, the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCC) recognized and recommended that the development and implementation of a comprehensive, statewide, criminal justice information system was of utmost importance for the state. The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) Policy Board and Steering Committee concurred in 1995, and placed the creation of a comprehensive network as the state's top criminal justice priority to complete by the end of this decade. Further, the current RIJC Policy Board took the position that no significant improvements in the administration of Rhode Island's courts could be made without the implementation of a statewide criminal justice computer network. The system would have to make available automated calendaring and/or the status of criminal cases and statistical summaries/reports. Moreover, this system would provide real-time response to queries from municipal police agencies, the State Police, the Attorney General's Office, and correctional agencies including Probation and Parole.

The statewide system would contain criminal history and identification information, data on stolen automobiles, other property and wanted persons. Additionally, the comprehensive system would interface with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index (Triple I), the RI Registry of Motor Vehicles, and other state and federal information systems.

Criminal Justice Information System: Justice Link

IN THE EARLY 90'S, the Rhode Island criminal justice community unanimously agreed to move ahead with the planning and implementation of a comprehensive statewide criminal justice information system. Of paramount concern in the development of this system were the federal reporting requirements of background checks under the Brady Handgun Act, the Child Protection Act, and the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. Other information demands include participation in the Interstate Information

Index (Triple I) and NCIC 2000. These mandates merged with the J-Link integration project that featured the replacement of the RI State Police message switcher, the creation of a wide area network (WAN) connecting disparate probation and parole offices, and the replacement of a non-Y2K compliant case management system in the RI Courts.

Courts Case Management System

THE COURT SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED its new case management system, ***Banner Courts***, in December 1999 that has been operational since. Rhode Island utilized the bulk of its Byrne funding in the 2002-grant cycle on final J-Link hardware needs.

Further, police departments continue to invest most all Byrne local pass-through funds for J-Link-related technology acquisition. Many departments have “stockpiled” two or more years of Byrne allocations to make one-time, larger equipment procurements. This has worked out particularly well since many agencies waited on the near completion of J-Link at the state level before making certain significant expenditures.

THE JUSTICE LINK (J-LINK) PROJECT has been the principle focus of the Byrne funding since FY-98. While the core of Justice Link has been completed, there are several components that initially were slated for earlier completion that still remain to be fully implemented due to the complexity of new technology. The state intends to complete the following initiatives by the middle of CY-05 with some to be completed by the end of CY-04.

- **Electronic Filing** – implement electronic filing of criminal complaints and transfer of court data back to law enforcement agencies with IMC RMS. This project began in the previous report period with a pilot in two police departments. The pilot project revealed technical, logistical and hardware difficulties. The complete implementation for all IMC-equipped departments will realistically occur by mid 2005.
- **Intra-agency Data Transfer** – Enhance all criminal justice agencies’ ability to access pertinent information on their respective databases. These activities are ongoing, with the completion of several interfaces anticipated in with varying stages of planning and/or implementation including:

- **Victim/Witness Database** – implement a victim/witness database at the Department of the Attorney General (late 2004)
- **Digital Imaging/Prints** – making offender images and fingerprints readily available to local law enforcement in patrol vehicles; provide greater bandwidth between municipalities and RILETS to transmit larger images, fingerprints and other offender data; late (2004);
- **Development of a secure** Department of Corrections (DOC) web-site that will contain current photos and detailed information the DOC possesses on all of its inmates (INFACTS database system); and will allow access by other criminal justice agencies, especially law enforcement (late 2004)
- **Enhanced infrastructure** and bandwidth between state agencies/municipalities and RILETS to transmit larger images, fingerprints, and other files (2004)

Coordination Efforts

COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE AND MUNICIPAL AGENCIES in the Rhode Island criminal justice system has continued during the past grant cycle. The Steering Committee, an executive body of the RIJC Policy (Supervisory) Board, reaffirmed that a comprehensive criminal justice information system was the state's top priority and approved all recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee, the *de facto* J-Link project management team which has met monthly since 1995. The success, so far of the Justice Link project has exemplified the state's collaborative efforts. In fact, it has been an unprecedented feat for so many disparate state agencies and all local units of government to come together and unequivocally agree to support a statewide endeavor of such magnitude.

Steering Committee

Further, the Steering Committee has continued to place great emphasis on attacking identified criminal justice problems via inter-grant collaboration performed at the RIJC. This has resulted in greater interaction between the various RIJC advisory committee members of the Byrne, JJDP, VOCA, LLEBG, VAWA, and NCHIP programs, in addition to the Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act grant program.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has presented semi-annual J-Link updates to the RI Police Chiefs Association in addition to testifying at annual Rhode Island House of Representatives Finance Committee hearings. The RIJC Executive Director and key members of the Policy Board have also briefed the governor on the multi-year project's programmatic and financial status.

Homeland Security/Interoperability

As a result on the national emphasis on homeland security, and the tremendous amount of funding coming into the state as a result, the RI Emergency Management Agency contacted staff from the Justice Commission to gain knowledge of correct grant proposal/application and award processes. More importantly for the Justice Commission, RIJC staff was involved with the substance of the new homeland security funding which in many instances could be used by local units of government rather than Byrne or LLEBG funding. Further, it has assisted in assuring that all grant funds that are available to law enforcement agencies are planned for more suitably.

The RI Justice Commission also joined other homeland security efforts. A member of the staff was appointed to the Communications Work Group (CWG) that is a subcommittee of the Lt. Governor's Emergency Management Council. The group is responsible for developing a systems development plan for a shared land mobile radio (LMR) system for state and local first responders.

This RIJC staff member also assisted the Town of Narragansett in writing a grant proposal designed to fund a multi-jurisdictional effort to improve radio interoperability among first responders in the Washington County area (Southern part of the state). The Washington County Interoperable Communications Project grant proposal submitted to the Office of Domestic Preparedness Emergency Preparedness & Directorate resulted in Rhode Island being awarded a \$3,041,942 discretionary grant. The project will serve as a model for a statewide 800 MHz radio system and a pilot for the eventual migration from CDPD (Cellular Digital Packet Data) for mobile data terminals, which is slated for obsolescence within two years.

The RI Justice Commission also participated in the State Strategy Steering Committee (Committee) meetings that drafted the 2003 State Homeland Security Plan. The Committee met approximately once a month during an assessment process that was conducted by the Office of

Domestic Preparedness. The Committee ensured that program activities were coordinated among various emergency responder services and assisted in formulating goals, objectives, and implementation plans.

II. Evaluation Plan & Needs Assessments

In general, programs considered for evaluation have a several-year funding history and are recommended by the particular grant administrator or grants manager, with input from the specific advisory committee. Ideally, the results of an evaluation provide RIJC staff, Advisory Committees, Steering Committee, and Policy Board members with objective information with which to make sound, future funding decisions. Projects that are revealed to be “model programs” are publicized and replication encouraged. Additionally, some agencies utilize an independent evaluation of their project to leverage state, local, or foundation funding to replace federal grant program support.

Further, programs for consideration include those involving crime prevention, juveniles/ juvenile delinquency prevention, improving the operational effectiveness of specific segments of the criminal justice system, and the response to domestic violence/ sexual assault and other violent crimes. Since the RIJC also administers several other grant programs that have goals similar to several of the Byrne program areas, the agency targets some of these projects for evaluation as well. However, funds from the various other non-Byrne supported grant programs will also be utilized whenever possible.

Summary of Current Evaluation Efforts

One vendor performed two evaluations during this report period. Completed and attached as Appendices 2 & 3 are:

- **An Evaluation of Batterers’ Intervention Programs, and**
- **An Evaluation of the RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act.**

A summary of the two evaluations follows:

A. An Evaluation of Batterers’ Intervention Programs

Rhode Island law mandates that persons convicted of domestic violence (or whose cases are filed) attend a certified batterer intervention program. This study examined the feasibility of using locally administered surveys of victims, whose assailants have been sanctioned to an intervention program, as an adjunct management evaluation tool to the use of state certification standards. The interview responses of a sample of 75 such victims covered the victims' perceptions of the effects of the program, the amount of re-abuse they experienced, and whether they separated from their assailant as an additional strategy to reduce the likelihood of re-abuse.

The pilot survey process was successfully administered by the Women's Resource Center of Newport and Bristol Counties. The outcome of this local survey indicated, as expected, the administrative processes that should be improved if the survey was to become a routinely used management tool. The results also indicated the importance of identifying the new intimate partners of abusers, the need to develop methods to track victims, and the importance of focusing on the frequent child witnessing of domestic violence. Also identified were the need to develop programs specific to types of abuses other than male batterers of female victims, and the importance of strong sanctions against assailants who fail to attend or dropout of batterer intervention programs.

Finally, the interview data provided information that helped to define the domestic and family abuse problem in terms of the frequency of abuse for the interviewed victims, the amount of re-abuse, the involvement of children, the rate of separation of victims and assailants, and the perceptions of victims of the success of the intervention program.

B. An Evaluation of the RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act

The Rhode Island Justice Commission requested the review of the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act (CP Act). The CP Act is the only state grant program administered by the Commission. It can justifiably be proud of its administration of the Act.

The Justice Commission sought an evaluation that:

- Described and summarized the activities funded by the Act.
- Obtained information about service delivery for program staff, which would enable staff to make improvements.
- Determined the effectiveness of the programs for participants.
- Documented that objectives of the local programs and the State program have been met.
- Developed recommendations about modifications to the Act.

Among local programs there are, of course, variations in the administrative logic and implementation strategies that are applied. These differences are dictated by the nature of the crime prevention problem, demonstrated local need and supporting neighborhood resources, level of funding, the nature of the neighborhood activities, their continuity over time, the level of law enforcement involvement, the nature of technical support, as well as estimates of success and participant satisfaction.

The task of the evaluation was to systematically collect information on these program dimensions, documenting patterns of success, and ultimately recommending ways to improve administration and programming.

III. Summary of Programs and Activities

Program Area 2 – Multijurisdictional Operations (MJO)

Subrecipients (2): **1. East Providence Police Department**

2. RI Department of Attorney General

Project 1: **Metropolitan Burglary Network (7 contiguous municipalities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation)**

Byrne Amount: **\$50,000 FY-01 (Match Amount: \$16,670)**
\$40,835 FY-03 (Match Amount: \$13,615)

Goal(s): **Improve inter-jurisdictional communication between project departments in order to solve burglary and other Part 1 crimes**

The operation involved several municipal police departments including East Providence (lead), Pawtucket, Providence, Central Falls, Cranston, and Warwick. Detectives utilized Nextel phones to establish and enhance inter-departmental communications. The principle target was burglaries and the sale of stolen goods, which often occurred in more than one jurisdiction.

Prior to the project, specific information about crimes committed in another municipality would eventually be transmitted; however, in many instances, it took longer than 24 hours. The Nextel phones, with many detectives' and agents' telephone numbers pre-programmed, dramatically enhanced the detectives' ability to share critical information about crimes more expediently.

Statistics from one community showed a 6.3% increase in Burglary/B&E's during the previous report period. With the aid of the Nextel communications, the arrest rate jumped 42.8%. In addition, shared information led to several homicide arrests.

In the year prior to the start of the Project, East Providence had 17 robberies with 4 having been cleared by arrest (23% clearance rate). In the next year, there were 33 robberies with 19 that were cleared by arrest (57%). In the year 2002 to 2003, there were 28 robberies with 18 having been cleared by arrest (64%). Burglaries in East Providence went down only slightly during the same periods. However, cleared-by-arrest rates went up. In 2000-2001 there were 206 breaks and burglaries with 15% (32) cleared by an arrest. In 2001-2002 burglaries dropped by only 4 to 201.

The clearance rate by arrest rose to 17% (35). The final year saw the greatest drop in these crimes to 159 with 23% (36) cleared by an arrest.

Since the Project began, auto thefts are down 30% in East Providence

The total of property stolen in these two types of crime has been reduced drastically over the Project period. During the same aforementioned period in 2000-2001, a total of \$203,113 was taken in breaks and burglaries. In 2001-2002 the total was \$136,477, down 33% from the previous period. In 2002-2003 property stolen took an extreme downward turn to a total of \$70,106, down 65% from the first year of the Project.

Moreover, this operation created a greater bond between the departments of the several geographically contiguous municipalities.

Project 2: Attorney General's Homicide Task Force

**Byrne Amount: \$27,700 FY-00: (Match Amount: \$9,250)
\$25,000 FY-02: (Match \$9,250)**

Goal(s): Target a local drug ring to solve 6 unsolved homicides while disrupting the organization's trafficking operation.

Accomplishments: Three men indicted for the murder of a previously unsolved homicide

The Department of Attorney General, Providence Police Department, North Providence Police Department and the Rhode Island State Police formed an ongoing multijurisdictional task force exclusively for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting the members of the target group responsible for identified homicides. In connection with these homicide investigations, task force members also identified, arrested, and prosecuted several individuals for various narcotics and other violations.

The task force consisted of seven members of the Providence Police Department Detective Division, one member of the Providence Police Department Special Services Division, one member of the North Providence Police Department, three members of the Rhode Island State Police and three prosecutors from the Department of Attorney General. Members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of United States Attorney aided the task force. The Attorney General

swore in all local police officers assigned to the task force as agents of the Department of Attorney General, thereby giving them statewide jurisdiction for purposes of pursuing the investigation. Additionally, the task force received vital contributions from the Rhode Island Department of Corrections Investigations Unit.

Project

State and local law enforcement authorities identified a group of individuals engaging in various criminal activities in the Providence metropolitan area. Members of this organization distributed large quantities of controlled substances to street level dealers, who in turn sold the drugs to individual customers throughout the area. The group protected its operations through the use of violence, and was believed to be responsible for the commission of at least six homicides within the City of Providence during the last several years.

Since its inception, the homicide task force was successful in identifying and securing the cooperation of several additional material witnesses, as well as reviewing and analyzing new intelligence and/or investigative information received from different law enforcement agencies. At this time additional charges in the above referenced matters are anticipated.

During 2001 and 2002 the Task Force completed its initial phase of investigation, which included lengthy sessions before the Statewide Grand Jury. On October 16, 2002 William Artis (DOB 6/24/64) was indicted for the murder of Michael Fidalgo, which took place in Providence on September 16, 1998. On July 23, 2003, Artis pleaded Nolo Contendere to one charge of 2nd degree Murder and accepted responsibility for his part in the homicide of Fidalgo. This is the first resolution of a case involving the group of unsolved homicides being investigated by the Task Force. His case was continued to a future date for sentencing.

On August 8, 2003, after a second separate Grand Jury investigation was concluded, the Providence County Grand Jury handed up a two-count indictment naming Victor St. Hill and Francisco Torres. Each were charged with one count of murder and separate counts of conspiracy to commit murder. This indictment stemmed from the aforementioned September 1998 homicide of Michael Fidalgo, which remained unsolved for four years. The cases against those defendants are currently in the pre-trial stage.

The investigation into the death of Michael Fidalgo and other unsolved homicides that have occurred in Providence County continues. At this time, the Task Force is preparing for trials in the above referenced matters, which will most likely occur in 2004.

In light of the fact that the work of the task force has moved into a trial preparation posture a number of changes have been made to the project's budget. The majority of the funds are being used to continue the contract with Nextel communications to provide cell-phones to the task force members. Communication between the various parties involved in the Homicide Task Force has been the critical component of the success the Task Force has enjoyed so far. This need for communication is evident when considering the logistical problems inherent with a group working for separate agencies operating throughout Rhode Island. Thus far, the Nextel phones have been an invaluable law-enforcement tool and their usefulness has not been limited to the work of the Task Force, as many other law-enforcement issues have been addressed by Task Force members through use of the Nextel phones.

The project is in the final stages of its operation and has not sought continuation funding.

Program Area 4 – Crime Prevention/Community Policing

Subrecipients: State and Municipal Police Departments

Project: Cops That Care Mini-Grant Program

Amount: FY-01: \$50,000

FY-02: \$52,853

Project Description - The Cops That Care Line Officer mini-grant program provides the opportunity for each RI municipal police department to receive an approximate \$1,500 allocation intended to support one or more short-term, police/community relations' project over the course of the summer and fall. The amount varied as not all departments took advantage of the funds.

Goal - Improve police/community relations

The goal of this activity is enhanced partnerships between local police and their community using a proactive approach rather than a reactive response to solving community problems. Examples of frequently funded activities include bike patrols, youth athletic leagues, graffiti eradication, block parties, outreach to seniors, and Citizen Police Academies.

The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee created the Cops That Care program on behalf of the RI Police Chiefs Association. The Cops That Care Line Officer mini-grant program provides the opportunity for each RI municipal police department to receive an approximate \$1,500 allocation intended to support one or more short-term, police/community relations' projects over the course of the Summer and Fall. The amount varied as not all departments took advantage of the funds. These funds were in addition to the formula allocations to police departments under the Byrne local pass through portion of the award.

Cops that Care is intended to support one or more short-term, police/community relations' projects. The funding opportunity has been very well received by law enforcement and has resulted in a diverse programming mix. Many departments focused the Cops That Care funds on Halloween parties and related safety events and Red Ribbon Week activities (substance abuse awareness/ prevention). Other projects included: bike safety/rodeo, P-Bruins Night, dances, block parties, National Night Out activities, youth mentor-related activities, carnivals, assemblies, luncheons, recognition dinners, Citizens Police Academies, outreach/trainings with information on: *Car Safety Seats*, *Senior Issues*, purchase of Fatal Vision goggles, Harvest Festival, DARE/COPS giveaways, after-school tutoring, police trading cards, youth ID-safety day, police/fire softball tournament, roller skating events w/DARE, women's self defense, youth co-leader training, senior bus trip (w/video), youth court, and "respect" booklets for high school students.

Performance Indicators:

- # of Police Officers Involved
approximately 250
- # of juveniles involved
approximately 3,000
- # of adults involved
approximately 500

Program Area 7a – In-Service Training

Subrecipient: RI Municipal Police Training Academy

Projects (2): A. Hate Crime Training

B. In-Service Law Enforcement Training

A. Hate Crime training - \$31,690 – FY-02 Local pass through

Goal: Provide Hate Crime Law Enforcement Recruit and In-Service Training Programs

Performance Indicators -

Training Topic	# of Trainees	# of Departments
Hate Crime Training - Recruits	141	24
Hate Crime Training - Line Officers	215	18
Hate Crime Training – Train the Trainers	14	6

Total 370 45*

**Some duplication in addition*

The Hate Crime Training (HCT) program statistics are provided by the Governor’s Commission on Bias and Prejudice, which implements the trainings via the RI Municipal Training Academy, the Providence Police Training Academy and other regional sessions.

During the summer of 2001, staff began working on the development of a “train the trainer” curriculum. The need for this grew from requests from certain officers who completed the training. Some departments indicated they wanted some of their own staff trained to either conduct abbreviated in-house trainings and/or serve as a point person in that department when questions about hate incidents or hate crimes arose. As a result, staff launched a “train the trainer” segment. In addition, the plan developed incorporated officer trainers as part of the project training team.

During the report period, recruits at the RI Municipal Police Academy were trained twice, involving a total of approximately 60 cadets. Also during this time, staff trained twice in Providence, totaling 40 officers, and performed 2 regional trainings in North Smithfield, which included nearly 40 officers from neighboring departments. Regional trainings are ideal as they help accommodate shift schedules and bring together viewpoints from various communities.

Later in the report schedule, staff began to provide trainings twice monthly. Subsequently, staff trained 30 university and security personnel from schools throughout the State and 48 cadets at the Providence Police Academy. This followed with 2 regional trainings in Middletown (in this case “regional” included Portsmouth and Newport), which included 42 officers.

When an identified hate crime occurred at a local university, project staff addressed a forum/open discussion, which approximately 30 students and university staff attended. This was only made possible by having worked previously with university and college security. Latter in the report period, project staff conducted the first “train-the-trainer” workshop with 4 officers from the State police, which served as a guide for future train-the-trainer sessions. Another session of train-the-trainers was held in the latter part of the report period with 10 members of University/College Security schools throughout the State. Also, trainings were

held for 33 university and college security personnel and a session for 33 participants at the RI Municipal Police Academy.

Project 2: In Service Training

Goal(s): Provide a range of critical In-Service Training sessions for Local Law Enforcement personnel, available nowhere else

Amount: \$50,000 – FY-00/01- Local pass-through (carried forward)

Unfortunately, the Range 2000 machine has malfunctioned and has been out of commission for the entire report period. Also, use of space at Quonset (old air force grounds) is no longer made available to the Training Academy to utilize the skid car platform. As a result, the Academy utilized the remainder of this funding to provide other in-service training programs identified by local law enforcement via a survey.

The Training Academy held the following training classes during the report period:

Performance Indicators -

Training Topic	# of Trainees	# of Departments
▪ Management for First Line Supervisors	30	18
▪ *Instructor Development	30	18
▪ Field Training Officer	29	15
▪ Traffic Accident Reconstruction (2 classes)	18	13
▪ Advanced Accident Reconstruction 16	12	
▪ Firearms Update	38	22
▪ Civil Liberties	13	6
▪ Essentials of Leadership	8	3
▪ Ethics	9	3
▪ *Strategic Planning	13	8
▪ *Traffic Radar/Lidar Instructor	37	20
▪ *Physical Fitness Specialist Certification	31	18
Totals	272	100%

****Train-the-trainer sessions***

Miscellaneous Training Statistics

(based on thirty-eight municipal police departments)

- Two (2) departments trained over 25 officers in various programs;
- One (1) department trained 16 officers;
- Fourteen (14) departments trained between 7 and 12 officers;
- Nearly half the departments trained between 1 and 7 officers

Program Area 15b – Justice Link

Criminal Justice Information System and Criminal History Improvement Projects

Subrecipients:

Attorney General's Office	FY-02 Award	204,975
The Courts	FY-01 Award	\$1,023,892
	FY-02 Award	\$586,250
Department of Corrections	FY-01 Award	\$187,789
	FY-02 Award	\$323,902
Office of Public Defender	FY-02 Award	\$ 194,895
State Police	FY-99 Award	154,455
	FY-00 Award	\$50,000
	FY-00 Award	\$117,000
	FY-01 Award	\$143,000
	FY-02 Award	\$50,000
Dept for Children Youth/Families	FY-02 Award	\$104,500
Local Police	(see pages 39 – 45 for detail)	

Project: Justice Link Public Safety Network

Goal: Create a comprehensive, computer network servicing the state's criminal justice system.

Overall Project Objectives:

- Enhance the safety of police officers, victims, and the general public;
- Eliminate duplicative data entry;

- Allow for the immediate update and exchange of criminal offender records between the state and local agencies comprising the Rhode Island criminal justice system, and transmission of data to federal agencies.

1. The Department of the Attorney General was formally adopted under the Rhode Island Constitution in 1842. While most other States have district attorneys who prosecute criminal cases, Rhode Island assigns that duty principally to the Attorney General. The Department is responsible for prosecution of all felony criminal cases and misdemeanor appeals as well as for prosecution of misdemeanor cases brought by state law enforcement action in the various District Courts.

The Criminal Division is divided into thirteen separate units which include Appellate, District Court, Diversion, Domestic Violence, General Criminal, Intake Unit, Investigations, Juvenile, Medicaid Fraud, Narcotics and Organized Crime, Victim Witness Assistance, and Welfare Fraud. Additionally, the Department houses the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI), which is the state's criminal history records repository.

Objectives:

- A) Replace all outdated computers
- B) Modify mail server, proxy server and Access databases
- C) Install new file server and upgrade to Windows 2000
- D) Develop an integrated Restraining Order/No Contact Order (RONCO) Database

Performance Indicators:

During the report period, the following has been accomplished:

- A) 151 new computers procured with Windows 2000 licensing and installed in the criminal division;
- B) Mail server, proxy server and Access databases have all been modified to run on new computer platforms;
- C) New file server procured and installed; domain updated to active directory; new network switch installed to improve network performance;

D) Restraining Order/No Contact Order RONCO Database integration.

The RONCO interface has been designed and developed. Testing has been completed and some functional and procedural issues are still outstanding. In addition, the Chief Justice convened a multi-disciplinary committee that is developing new no contact orders. The new orders will standardize the documents used court-wide and will allow orders issued by Rhode Island judges to be entered in the Federal Bureau of Investigation nationwide tracking system (National Criminal Information Center-NCIC). Based on the proposed new orders, minor modifications will need to be made to this interface. Legislation (RIGL§12-29-8.1) requires the Judiciary to fax or deliver all no contact orders (criminal cases) and all protection orders (civil matters) to the Department of the Attorney General by the end of the business day in which the order is entered. These orders must be entered by staff in the Department's Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) in the Restraining Order No Contact Order database (RONCO). RONCO is maintained as part of the state's criminal history repository. The present process requires that handwritten orders be faxed from the courts across the state to the AG-BCI office. Building on the enhancements brought about by the implementation of the Justice Link network, this project is an effort by the Judiciary and the Department of the Attorney General to develop an interface that will allow the court to electronically transfer information on no contact orders to the RONCO-BCI system. In addition, the interface will transfer to the Judiciary updated BCI numbers on defendants. Presently, only no contact orders (criminal cases) are recorded in the Judiciary's Justice Link database (Banner Criminal). Therefore, when the interface is functional, protective orders issued in the Family Court and the District Court still will be faxed to BCI for key stroke entry. When the Judiciary upgrades its District Court and the Family Court civil case management systems, this interface will need to be modified to send information on civil protection orders to BCI.

Remaining RONCO Obstacles

Available staff time for the Judiciary and the Department of the Attorney is always an issue. In addition, the consultant initially assigned to this project is no longer under contract due to a shortage of funds. Another consultant will be assigned to this project

once the merge of the criminal and traffic systems and the upgrade of the merged system to ACS Justice 4.4 is complete.

At this time, the merge and conversion of the Banner Criminal and Traffic databases are the Judiciary's top priority. In order to fully address the protection of victims and law enforcement officers in relation to all protection orders, this interface will have to be enhanced to encompass the civil orders in Family Court and District Court. As mentioned above this will be addressed when these civil systems are upgraded. This interface will streamline the entry of this information in state's criminal history repository at the Department of the Attorney General. The interface will require additional work on the part of front-line court staff.

2. The Court System -Phase one of Justice Link (J-Link) was a multi-year, multi-agency program started to develop a statewide, comprehensive and coordinated criminal and juvenile justice information system. J-Link Program provides the Judiciary and the local and state criminal and juvenile justice agencies with enhanced information systems capable to link and share appropriate information. The network enhances the safety of law enforcement officers, victims of crime, and the general public. It alleviates duplication of data entry functions, greatly facilitates the transfer of data between agencies, and improves case processing and case management capabilities in the Judiciary and other agencies. In addition, the Judiciary has in place a high speed information system that can be expanded without jeopardizing response time. Expansion of the network could include the ability to transfer fingerprints and photos to the network users.

Objectives:

- A) Maintain new applications,** Banner Criminal and Juvenile, and enhanced communication network
- B) Develop interfaces with the Department of Attorney General** to electronically transmit disposition data and RONCO data (see AG above) to the states criminal history repository (maintained by the BCI division of the AG's Office)
- C) Develop an interface between the Courts and local law enforcement** record management software to reduce data entry by court staff and law enforcement personnel

related to misdemeanor and felony arrests submitted to the court. In addition, the interface will improve the accuracy of the data in the Judiciary's criminal database and the police record management system. The police software prints the criminal complaint on forms provided by the Judiciary court. This capability eliminates the need for law enforcement agencies to type the five-part criminal complaint, an onerous task.

- D) Establish a common identifier** (link) between the Courts' Banner System and the RI Department of Corrections' Inmate Facility Tracking System in order to produce an electronic habeas. These objectives are dependent upon the RI DOC's updating of the Inmate Facility Tracking System with the state's criminal identifier, the BCI#.
- E) Provide public internet access** to appropriate criminal data
- F) Clean Up Criminal History Improvement Data** - maintain an accurate criminal information data base with disposition and sentence data entered in the Judiciary's criminal system to enhance information quality for criminal justice system agencies and ensure timely entry of criminal case information providing safety to victims and front line law enforcement personnel.
- G) Development of other interfaces deemed priorities by the Technical Advisory Committee**

Performance Indicators

- A)** Byrne funds have supported maintenance agreements regarding new applications: Banner Criminal and Juvenile, and enhanced communication network
- B)** Develop interfaces with the Department of Attorney General to electronically transmit disposition data and RONCO data (see Attorney General's RONCO discussion above) to the states criminal history repository (maintained by the BCI division of the Department of Attorney General)
- C) The Judiciary and the law enforcement component of the interface has been designed, developed, and tested.** It is in full operation in the Coventry Police Department and the West Warwick Police Department. In addition, the Rhode Island State Police is using the criminal complaint printing capability of the interface in the Lincoln Barracks, the West Greenwich Police and the Portsmouth Police. Preliminary meetings to implement the interface in the West Greenwich, Warwick, and Pawtucket Police Departments have taken place.

In January 2004, this project will be reevaluated and an implementation plan will be developed. It is hoped, that implementation in all the police agencies in Kent County can be completed in the first six months of the year. A detailed implementation plan for the remaining counties will be developed in May/June 2004.

It is clear that the statewide implementation of this interface will increase the traffic over the RILETS network. It also will impact the internal networks of the various police departments. The interface increases the need for technical support in the police departments and also in the Judiciary.

D) The Courts/DOC electronic interface developed within scope of this project will allow the Judiciary and the Department of Corrections to send electronic updates between respective internal tracking systems greatly enhancing the capabilities of the J-Link network. Preliminary activities included:

- The DOC has added a field for the BCI# (SID number) to the INFACITS database;
- The Courts began including BCI# on all paperwork sent to the DOC beginning April 2003 (the Chief Judge of the Superior Court sent a memo to the Division of Sheriffs requiring that all paperwork accompanying inmates to the DOC include the BCI# ;
- The Department of Attorney General forwarded a CD with all criminal records for the DOC, and the DOC was to run this information against the ACTIVE inmate population to find all matches.

Resource Shortage. A moratorium has been placed on all projects until January, 2004. The priority project at this time is the merging of Banner Traffic and Banner Criminal and the upgrading to ACS Justice 4.4.

- A)** The court has created a segment on their Internet website, www.courts.state.ri.us that allows the general public to access court calendaring information and adult criminal cases.
- B) Criminal History Improvement-Data Clean Up** - Through overtime projects, more than 3,000 cases have been updated with correct disposition and sentence information (District, Superior and Family Courts). An additional 500 cases have updated by staff during the

regular work day. In addition, the courts now remain current in entering disposition and sentence information (within 1-4 days).

C) The court is in the process of developing several interfaces that will provide critical data to other state criminal justice agencies including:

- **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Data Interface**
- **RI Judiciary and DCYF Interface**

1. **Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Data Interface** - To develop an electronic interface between law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary to collect the data that police are required to report related to all incidents on domestic violence/sexual assault and child molestation (whether an arrest occurs or not).

Initially, police compliance to the reporting law was minimal. With consistent support of the State Court Administrator, the Rhode Island Justice Commission, and the Department of Health, the Unit dramatically increased police compliance with submitting the forms and developed a database to collect and report on this data. In 1989, the unit collected approximately 200 forms statewide. By 1995, the unit received approximately 4,700 forms, and in 1998, the unit entered 6,860 forms. In 2002, approximately 9,500 forms were entered into the system. A cross reference of the DV/SA forms with court records indicates that statewide the unit is collecting DV/SA forms on 96-98 percent of the domestic violence arrests and 85-90 percent of the sexual assault arrests.

The DV/SA form has developed from a very basic form to an in-depth collection tool that collects over 125 data elements in 15 categories, including a body map to report injuries. The current information is submitted in paper form and key stroked and scanned into a database. The database is capable of reporting on all of the data collected (e.g. relationship of parties, injuries, children witnessing, weapons available, existence of protective order, witnesses interviewed, victim body map, adult reporting abuse as a child, response of law enforcement, etc.). This interface will allow law enforcement agencies to input the DV/SA data in their record management system and electronically send it the Judiciary's system. This will reduce the workload of law enforcement personnel and personnel in the Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit.

Initial work has been undertaken to define common data elements collected on the DV/SA form and information collected in police record management systems.

Preliminary design work has been undertaken on a victim's database that would link to the Judiciary's criminal database.

- 2. RI Judiciary and DCYF Interface** - DCYF needs the capability to receive case, party, event, outcome, charge and sentence data on all active Banner DCYF cases including any validation code changes. The RIJC allocated monies to accomplish this task. This will greatly enhance the capabilities of the J Link network. DCYF will be provided with a database link that gives them access to the Banner Juvenile custom tables. Their software will retrieve the data from the custom views and try to match it to RICHIST (DCYF System) that keeps track of their involvement with Family Court.

Accomplishments to date: Initial load completed by DCYF; DCYF Interface specification updated to reflect how Wayward and Delinquency cases are handled at the Family Court; programming completed to reflect these changes; initial testing in progress by the Family Court staff; live case testing to be scheduled using case samples from production database.

Resource Shortage

A moratorium was placed on all projects until January 2004. The priority project being the merge of Banner Traffic and Banner Criminal and the upgrading to ACS Justice 4.4. Once this project is completed, it is anticipated that the electronic transfer of information between the RI Family Court and the RI DCYF will be greatly enhanced, thereby saving time in the updating of records.

- 3. Department of Corrections (DOC)** - The RI Department of Corrections (DOC), an integral component of the criminal justice system, contributes to the protection of society by providing appropriate safe, secure, and humane control of offenders. It also actively encourages and assists offenders to become productive and law abiding members of the community.

Known as the Adult Correctional Institutions (ACI), there are seven separate facilities that have a total capacity of 3,774 inmates. The Department also provides supervision of over 25,000 offenders in the community (home confinement, probation, and parole). DOC is responsible for transportation of the adult populations to court facilities, and to and from other states.

Objectives

- A) Create comprehensive imaging system tied to INFACITS database**
- B) Add a BCI Number field to the current INFACITS System** - to assist the courts when searching for incarcerated individuals
- C) Upgrade the DOC LAN to a Gigabit Ethernet backbone**
- D) Create secure website** to be populated with offender data and made available to other criminal justice agencies, especially law enforcement

Performance Indicators

A) Create comprehensive Imaging System

The DOC's new imaging system links inmates' digital images (updated annually) and fingerprints to the INFACITS database and incorporates data into the normal commitment process. A planned web-enabled INFACITS system will make inmates' images and other critical information available to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies.

B) BCI Number as prime identifier

The DOC MIS Unit has created the BCI # field on its database. DOC will begin to locate all the different object windows that the courts review to add this field to them. Once this is completed, data entry clerks can begin entering any BCI numbers on the court paperwork.

Obstacles: To date, there has been a major conversion of the current INFACITS database. This project has taken longer than expected and the MIS Unit had to take over the project from an outside company and finish all coding. The new INFACITS was implemented on 8/11/2003.

This is a two-phase project, the first phase has begun October, 2003. The second phase will begin December 2003 to see if an electronic file can update our system. Phase 1, December 2003 and Phase 2, if it can be done, spring 2004.

C) Upgrade the DOC LAN to a Gigabit Ethernet backbone

This project was completed as of 08/31/02

Upgrading the Department of Corrections LAN to a Gigabit Ethernet backbone has enabled the department to transmit digital inmate images internally and to external federal, state and local criminal justice agencies.

The project required the installation and implementation of a Gigabit Ethernet backbone from the network core to the DOC network edges with fully integrated quality of service as a major component and layer 3 switching from the core to the edge switches. This project provided the DOC substantially increased bandwidth thereby permitting DOC to adequately integrate its data with other criminal justice agencies.

D) Web-Enabled INFACTS

The DOC MIS Unit anticipates that this project will take almost two years to fully implement all phases. The current Powerbuilder code can be converted over to JAVA but there are many areas the MIS team will have to manually fix due to the difficulty and intensity of the code.

The objectives of the above task is to allow more criminal justice agencies to obtain information from the DOC system that will allow timely access to data instead of phone calls, faxes etc. Moving to a web-enabled system allows no problems with connectivity to DOC's system which is currently an issue for some of the key players that the DOC would like to allow access to, most specifically, municipal police departments.

To date, the DOC has ordered and installed an EA Server; tested a small PowerBuilder application; and converted over to the JAVA code; fixed conversion problems and tested the system. Three RIDOC programmers are currently attending different training session for JAVA.

- 4. The Office of the Public Defender (PD) represents and acts as attorney** for indigent defendants in over 19,000 criminal cases a year that are referred by the Supreme, Superior and District Courts. The PD has over 80 permanent employees with numbers reaching 115 with interns and law students. The staff is located in five different courthouse facilities in addition to a main office.

Unlike other states, the Office of Public Defender in Rhode Island has been afforded an integral part in the planning of the J-Link project and has a representative on the Technical Advisory Committee.

Objectives

A) Conversion of Database

- B) Establish electronic client interview function**
- C) Train all staff in database operation**
- D) Complete statewide WAN**
- E) Establish full internet capability**
- F) Migrate to Windows 2000**

Performance Indicators

A) Conversion of database

This objective is completed. After initial (unsuccessful) attempts to modify the SCT-BANNER software in use by the Judiciary, the Public Defender committed to its own custom database (PDCID/ACCESS), which had originally been intended for interim use. In order to stabilize the database, which would enable it to handle all users in the thousands of records, substantial modifications were required. The "front-end" required conversion from MS ACCESS 97 to MS ACCESS 2002, as well as conversion from an "mdb" database to an "adp" project; secondly, the "back-end" from MS ACCESS 97 to MS SQL SERVER.

B) Establish electronic client interview function

"On-line interviewing" (entry of interview information directly into the database) began on an extremely limited basis in October 2001. It grew to approximately 20% of all interviewing in FY 2002 and to nearly 50% in the last half of FY2003 (3,478 of 8,300 new-client records created since January 1, 2003).

Obstacles: The next problem to solve involves the fact that a substantial number of interviews are conducted with people in custody, either in courthouse cellblocks or at the ACI. The Public Defender has not yet determined how to merge data collected on laptop computers into the database, nor tackled the issue of connecting through the statewide network to custodial facilities. Workers have been trained in, and are currently actively entering data into the database. Thus, investigations and social work intervention are being tracked electronically in addition to the basic case management tracking. Training of the last remaining group - attorneys -has not yet occurred.

C) Complete statewide WAN

Fully achieved, including direct T-1 Internet access and connection to state frame relay system.

D) Establish full internet capability

Task fully accomplished. The Public Defender has developed a website and is near completion of adding email service for all staff.

E) Full DB integration with word processing

This project has yet to begin.

F) Migration to WINDOWS 2000

This objective was completed.

- 5) The Rhode Island State Police (RISP)** is the only full-service law enforcement agency in Rhode Island with statewide jurisdiction. The RISP provides many of the functions typically associated with a highway patrol, along with sophisticated and specialized investigative

functions not normally present in municipal police agencies. The RISP also serves as the primary law enforcement presence in some of the state's more rural areas.

RILETS

The RISP is authorized and empowered to provide for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS). The purpose of RILETS is to promptly collect, exchange, disseminate, and distribute information relating to law enforcement of the state and the cities and towns.

The network is the central communications path for the disparate points, law enforcement agencies within Rhode Island, to gain access to criminal justice related information both nationally and instate. Accordingly, the network transmits data between the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the Interstate Identification Index (III), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), the National Weather Wire Service, the Rhode Island Registry of Motor Vehicles, the Rhode Island Department of Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI), and the Rhode Island Judicial Technology Center (RI-JTC).

Objectives

- A) Provide computer technology assistance to municipal police departments**
- B) Create a Computer "Cybercrime Unit" at the State Police**
- C) Provide RILETS network upgrades**
- D) Procure and install "Cyberlinx" software in municipal police departments**

Performance Indicators

- A) Level of computer technology assistance provided to municipal police departments**
- B) Existence of a Computer "Cybercrime Unit" at the State Police**
- C) RILETS network upgrades provided**
- D) # of "Cyberlinx" software installed in municipal police departments**

Details follow:

A) RILETS Technical Assistance

This marks the third year that Byrne funds have supported a RILETS technician at the State Police whose principal function is to provide assistance to municipal police departments. This technician, assisted by other RILETS staff, has provided invaluable support to all but two local departments many that have no internal expertise. RILETS staff consults with local departments on any and all computer matters including workstations, internal networks, digital imaging, and mobile data terminals. Further, RILETS' staff service and maintain the RILETS terminals, install upgrades, Cyberlinx, and new routers. The Law Enforcement Planning Committee has pledged four years of support for the RILETS technician.

B) Create a Computer "Cybercrime Unit" at the State Police

The grant provided seed money to create the Rhode Island State Police Computer Crimes Unit (CCU). The CCU has procured two forensic machines, two desktop personal computers, two laptop computers, color printers, modems, routers, hard disk drives, and other hardware.

Further, the CCU bought a library of specialized software to perform the acquisition and analysis of digital evidence.

The Computer Unit has also used the grant money for the purchase of Computer Technology Industry Association A+ training to (2) members, Net + training to (1) member, Online training in Internet Tracing, and advanced training in the recovery of Internet Trace evidence from computers.

To date, the unit has been involved in 22 varied cases including: auction and escrow fraud, larceny of websites, intrusion cases, check scams, child pornography, stalking/ threats, interstate travel for immoral purposes and online monitoring of child exploitation and pornography distribution. In addition, the CCU performed 25 forensic assists (analysis of digital media) for five municipal police departments.

The Computer Crimes Unit has been actively involved in testimony and the submission of legislation for consideration related to the tracing of Internet crimes. CCU members have provided presentations on radio and network news station related to computer crimes, along with the posting of identify theft protection information on the State Police website.

The one-time RIJC grant to the Rhode Island State for a Police Computer Crimes Unit (\$50,000) is sole reason for the existence and success of this unit. The CCU unfortunately is minimally staffed. "Cybercrime" is sure to increase with the numbers of computers in society and the potential for their damaging use for criminal activities. The RISP hopes to expand the unit considerably with state funding, especially considering the imminent adoption of the Interstate Crimes Against Children (ICAC) taskforce.

C) Provide RILETS network upgrades/Technical Assistance to Municipal PDs

Background: The State Police Rhode Island Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (RILETS) Unit is charged with maintaining the integrity of critical information processing. Each municipal police department has at least one dedicated RILETS terminal to receive and send information (see Cyberlinx below). The RILETS director and staff technicians have been replacing network hardware and end user devices (Byrne state side funds) to accommodate new software and also to handle digital images and fingerprints. In addition, the RISP is the hub for the statewide mobile terminal infrastructure housing the two servers associated with the two wireless vendors that all departments use.

The RILETS Technical Assistant (supported with Byrne local pass-through funds) expends approximately 85 percent of his time either in the office or on the road addressing technical and connectivity issues for the municipal RILETS User agencies. In recognition that many local police departments simply do not have the Information Technology expertise, local Byrne grant funds support the TA position in the effort to solve complex technical issues related to computer systems and networks. The "hands on" technical assistance includes, but is not limited to, a myriad of issues including consulting with department officials regarding hardware/software purchases and the installation of new routers and RILETS client software. In addition, the TA assists with the configuration of local workstation networks (LANs), the installation and configuration of local mobile data terminals and modems. Further, the TA installs Cyberlinx Software, and determines the configuration of the RILETS Routers for the Live Scan Devices. On top of that, the TA oversees/performs the installation and configuration of Statewide Accident Report software, the maintenance and configurations of the Mobile Controllers, as well as the Cyberlinx Server.

All municipal Departments were visited at least once in the course of the year, and most had multiple visits, to deal with the on-going technical issues.

Significant Accomplishments: The RILETS unit purchased 125 end user RILETS workstations to replace the outdated machines previously provided to the municipalities in the original RILETS deployment in 1996. The procurement and installation of the new RILETS workstations was essential as the newer, more powerful machines are capable of accommodating newest versions of RILETS software and the ability to take advantage of the newest Microsoft operating systems, that are essential for most software applications today.

Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) Service

RILETS staff has made significant enhancements to the statewide mobile terminal infrastructure, increasingly an indispensable telecommunications system for local state and law enforcement. A new router was acquired along with a sophisticated firewall, which will enhance the capabilities of both the State Police and municipal mobile data terminals to ensure greater connectivity and to render the network more secure. A switching device was acquired, along with the appropriate cabling to mount the mobile controllers in the RILETS central site, and provides a single monitor, keyboard, and pointing device that will operate both.

D) Procure and install “Cyberlinx” software in municipal police departments

The Cyberlinx client software is a “look-up” function intended only to access RILETS information existing in the current database system. The product allows for expedient access to an array of pertinent individual and offender information but does not allow the entering of data. Utilizing local pass through Byrne funds, the state purchased 100 Cyberlinx licenses that are classified as “concurrent”. This allows Cyberlinx software to be installed on every municipal police computer, thereby rendering each workstation as a potential RILETS “look-up” device. However, the caveat is that only 100 Cyberlinx-equipped workstations can be logged on at the same time. This limitation necessitates an officer to sign on to Cyberlinx, perform necessary searches for information, and then immediate sign-off. This course of action frees up a portion of the 100 concurrent Cyberlinx licenses and allows other departments’ workstations access to the system.

To date, RILETS personnel have installed Cyberlinx at most municipal police departments (25) with the remaining 13 to be installed in early 2004.

The RILETS Technical Assistant installed the Cyberlinx Client Software during visits to municipal police departments as the agency was upgraded (slated to receive the latest version of the RILETS Datamaxx Workstation Software).

- 6) Department for Children Youth and Families (DCYF)**, an executive branch agency of Rhode Island state government is designated as the single authority to establish and provide a diversified and comprehensive program of services for the social well being and development of children and their families. To that end, DCYF cooperates with the Family Court, other public and private agencies and the federal government in the development of comprehensive programs to prevent problems in children and their families. The Department also administers the Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITSY); Rhode

Island's only secure juvenile detention facility and acts as the probation authority for adjudicated youth.

In 1997, DCYF implemented a Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The Rhode Island Children's Information System (RICHIST) is a centralized database system containing information about children and families that are served by the Department. Personnel at the RITSY have been utilizing an interim database system, RITRACK, which was developed exclusively for the training school. This system is currently being phased out and replaced with RICHIST. Both of these systems have enabled DCYF to automate case tracking, as well as develop statistical reports.

DCYF will become a major integration partner and beneficiary in the J-Link project once a seamless interface is developed between RICHIST and the Family Court Banner software. Case initiation data will be sent from RICHIST to the Family Court in the same way that police departments will send their initial complaints to the Courts. However, DCYF will receive back information not only on their initiated cases, but cases that have been assigned to probation by the Family Court and now come under the jurisdiction of DCYF. The major problem for DCYF has always been tracking the outcomes of Family Court hearings. This automation will provide immediate notification that cases have now come under their jurisdiction. Additionally, updated information on routine hearings scheduled for youth at the Training School will be available.

Objectives

- A) Upgrade 50 personal computers for RITSY and Probation Staff**
- B) Install new network file servers at the RITSY**
- C) Purchase network and e-mail licenses for staff**

Performance Indicators

- A) 50 personal computers purchased, installed and are operational**
- B) 2 new network file servers installed**
- C) E-mail established for staff**

8. Local Units of RI Government Municipal Police Departments

***Direct Byrne Pass-Through Funding
to Municipal Police Departments
(See chart following narrative.)***

Background

Thirty-eight RI municipal police departments are the eligible recipients of the Byrne local pass-through funding, which represents nearly 42% (\$1.1 million) of the state's total annual Byrne program award (\$2.8 million). Local law enforcement officials, specifically chiefs of police, have wholeheartedly supported the Justice Link project since its inception in 1995. Pass-through funds not awarded directly to local police departments are allocated to state agencies that provide direct and in-direct benefits to municipal police.

In illustration of this point, the RI Police Chiefs Association, considering a recommendation of the Byrne Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC), voted unanimously to collectively

forego nearly \$1.5 million in Byrne pass-through funds over three years (Byrne fiscal years 1997-1999). The RIJC redirected these waived funds to support state criminal and juvenile justice agencies in order to facilitate statewide development of the J-Link infrastructure (rewiring buildings, replacing WANG mainframes and “dumb” desktop terminals).

The RIJC laid the foundation for the Justice Link project by utilizing Byrne funds from 1992-1994 originally targeted for the old “CJIS” project to assist municipal police departments to acquire and/or enhance their records management systems (RMS). At that time, many departments still used a manual system to track internal records.

Information Technology (IT)

Most information derived from RIJC’s recent annual Law Enforcement Technology Survey.

Since 1993, all departments have upgraded or replaced their computer records management systems (RMS) (see detail below). Most departments have utilized Byrne funding and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) funds during the past several years to modernize and overhaul their internal computer network. Currently, there are nearly 1,400 personal computer workstations in the 38 departments. Every department has established Local Area Networks (LAN) with over 75% utilizing the Microsoft NT/2000 Domain software package. Thirty departments (79%) utilize Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) with 8 linked to their fire department. Every department (100%) now uses digital cameras for “mug shots”, and most for crime scene and domestic violence evidence. Digital technology has rendered “Poloraid” photography obsolete.

Rhode Island is a user on the state of Connecticut’s AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Information System). Livescan machines procured with National Criminal History Improvement (NCHIP) funds populate the AFIS database. Twenty-four municipal police departments (63%) possess the Livescan digital fingerprint machines, all of which indicate that the Livescans have improved the taking, storing and forwarding of 10-print fingerprint cards. Another 6 departments are on the NCHIP waiting list for a Livescan while only 4 departments have no interest in this technology. Several Livescan-equipped departments use a part of their Byrne formula allocation to support the annual maintenance fee. The Livescan technology recently resulted in the arrest of an escaped murderer who, without the digital fingerprint machine, would have gone free.

Very few (5) departments use any type of hand-held computer device (13%). Seven police agencies (18.5%) employ crime-mapping software that is used to analyze crime statistics and help determine staffing and deployment levels.

Records Management System (RMS)

A majority (94%) of local police departments (36 of 38) uses the IMC record management software (produced in Grafton, Massachusetts). The Capitol City of Providence has a new Chief, Command Staff and MIS director, who appear to be leaning towards changing their RMS to IMC to be in synch with other municipalities. Currently, IMC is testing a J-Link interface, a prime statewide IT priority, with two departments (see #2 Court System, Objective C for a more detailed discussion). Once the project is rolled out statewide, police departments will be able to electronically file their initial charging data with the courts. Currently a five-part Criminal Case Complaint is typed for each individual brought to court. The interface will transmit this charging data directly from the police RMS. Continued delays caused by hardware and software issues and incompatibilities have pushed the full expected implementation date to mid 2005.

Cyberlinx

The introduction of additional and upgraded equipment in local police departments has increased the demand for access and usage of criminal justice information. There are more workstations, more trained personnel and uses developed (i.e., investigative, planning, clerical) for the information that can be obtained from the RILETS network. Departments presently access the network through Datamaxx software provided by the State. Large departments, such as Providence, Warwick, and Pawtucket hold multiple Datamaxx licenses. However, the vast majorities have only one to three licenses. A total of 150 Datamaxx licensed workstations are distributed amongst 38 municipal police departments.

Cyberlinx is a server housed at the State Police and software installed at municipal police departments that supports web-based access (Internet browser technology) utilizing the RILETS network. Cyberlinx allows law enforcement agencies “inquiry only” access without having to purchase additional Datamaxx licenses at the price of \$2500 each. The LEPC allocated \$71,000 in local pass through Byrne funding to purchase the Cyberlinx server and 100 concurrent licenses and another \$10,000 to cover the second year of server maintenance. Subsequent years will be funded through the State Police budget. The software can be loaded on all machines at municipal police departments and will allow access for 100 concurrent users to access the network.

To date, 25 departments have had Cyberlinx installed. Of those departments with the additional Cyberlinx capability, 80% have indicated that the product has had a positive impact on their ability to access information. The end of 2004 expects complete installation.

Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs)

Mobile data terminals are more than just “laptop computers” in the car. Rather, they are “information powerhouses” linked directly to the RI Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (RILETS) and allow officers’ access to critical data via cellular/digital packet data (CDPD) technology or wireless radio frequency (RF) connections. Currently, the RI State Police operate two MDT controllers at their headquarters that allow local departments to operate a fleet of MDT’s without having to house and maintain a separate MDT server at their stations.

MDT technology provides nearly instantaneous access to Department of Motor Vehicle information and expedient access to state and national criminal history data. In addition, the MDTs provide departments additional time to handle routine and 911 calls as nearly all inquiries formerly routed through dispatch are now forwarded directly to RILETS. MDTs can supply officers’ location/status, allows report writing in the car (thus more time in the field), and affords voiceless interaction between patrol cars and dispatch (nearly eliminating scanners’ ability to monitor law enforcement communications). As a result, MDTs provide tremendous improvements to police efficiency and public safety.

Inter-jurisdictional communication capabilities between patrol cars in different municipalities (and with the State Police) and the ability to transmit RMS data (including digital photographs and fingerprints) to and from the police station are expected future developments.

Nearly 80% of RI municipal police departments have outfitted many of their patrol cars with MDT’s. In fact, the number of MDTs in all departments (681) jumped 43% from the previous report period (475) via Byrne local pass through funds and new Homeland Security grants. However, 21 departments (55%) indicate 425 more MDTs are required to fully outfit their patrol fleet. All departments using MDTs have indicated that the devices have improved their operating efficiency in several capacities.

Of those municipal law enforcement agencies (30) now utilizing MDT technology:

- Over 50% perceive an average of 25% more arrests;
- 90% believe that MDTs-equipped patrol cars have dramatically increased (50-75%) the time officers spend on the road (thus enhancing actual, and perceived public safety);
- 90% report that their officer time on the road has increased an average of 50%;
- 65% of those departments using MDT's have indicated that their inquiries have risen upwards to 90%.

The Following pages indicate recent Byrne awards to local units of government.

Note that some departments have yet to apply for various Byrne years funding allocations.

2000-2003 Byrne Specific Subgrants to Local Police Departments

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
Barrington	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Lap Top, Desktop upgrades, digital camera, LCD projector, printers	\$12,712	\$12,712*	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Bristol	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals Purchase and Installation Fees, Desktop Upgrades, Laser Printer, Software,	\$14,842	\$14,842	\$17,141*	\$17,141*
Burrillville	15-b 7-a	J-Link Computerization: LAN Upgrades, Desktops, Laser Printer, Memory and Component upgrades, LCD Projector, D&R Radio Equipment, Mobile Adapters, IMC Livescan software, Digital Camera Firearms Technology: Simulation Training System	\$12,001	\$12,001	\$10,713	\$10,713*
Central Falls	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Server, Software Upgrades, Computer Wiring, Supplies, Laptops, Desktops and Printers, Digital Camera, Digital Recording System, Radio Communications System, LIVESCAN Maintenance.	\$17,727	\$17,727	\$21,426♦	\$21,426♦
Charlestown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Upgrade Dispatch and Records Management System, Printer, Software Upgrades, Digital Camcorders, Laptops, Local Area Network, Mobile Data Terminal w/licenses, Software, Label & Laser Printers.	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570	\$8,570*

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

♦ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
Coventry	15-b	J-Link Computerization: New Software and Hardware, Rugged Mobile Data Terminals	\$19,756	\$19,756	\$21,426	\$21,426*
Cranston	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Digital Imaging System & Training, Hardware, Software, Maintenance and License Fee, Personnel, Travel & Supplies, IMC Records Management Software, Desktop & Laptop Computers, Printers, Digital Camera's.	\$47,543•	\$47,543•	\$51,422	\$51,422*
Cumberland	15-b 7a	J-Link Computerization: New Computer Network and Substation Hardware, Touch Screen Mobile Data Terminals, Training Expenses. In-Service Training: Technology Training, Accreditation training.	\$21,634	\$21,634	\$21,426*	\$21,426*
East Greenwich	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals. Combination of 2000-2002 allocations.	\$11,345•	\$11,345•†	\$10,713†	\$10,713*
East Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Docking Stations, Printer, IMC Maintenance, Laptop/Livescan Fees, Pervasive 2000 Software, Verizon, CDPD	\$31,410	\$31,410†	\$27,854†	\$27,854*
Foster	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570*	\$8,570*

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

◆ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
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Glocester	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Computer Upgrades, Consultant, Network Server, Backup system, Color Printer, Scanner, High Speed Internet, Scanner, Software	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570♦	\$8,570♦
Hopkinton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software, Desktop Computers, Printer, Network Server, Network Cards, Wiring, Mobile Data Terminals, Voice Mail System, Datamax Software, CDPD fees.	\$11,195	\$11,195†	\$8,570†	\$8,570
Jamestown	15-b 7-a	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Software, RAM upgrades, Desktop Computer, LCD screen. In-Service Training: Recruit Training, Grant writer Training.	\$11,195•	\$11,195†	\$8,570†	\$8,570
Johnston	4	Community Policing: Community Police Mobile Communications Center/BCI Trailer & Supplies, Bicycle Patrol, Community Policing Canine Unit	\$19,984	\$19,984	\$27,854	\$27,854*
Lincoln	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Telecommuni-cations Improvements, Antennas, Cables, Connectors, Assembly and Installation. New Network Hardware, Printers, Cabling, Desktops, File Server and Software, Mobile Data Terminals Purchase & Installation, IMC Records Management Software.	\$16,440	\$16,440	\$17,141	\$17,141

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

♦ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
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Little Compton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Software & Training, Communications Tower Equipment & Installation	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570*	\$8,570*
Middletown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Printers, Mobile Data Terminals.	\$15,342	\$15,342	\$17,141	\$17,141*
Narragansett	4 7-a	Innovative Integrated Patrol Strategies: Community Police Patrol Bicycles, Mobile Data Terminals. Enhanced Investigation, Dispatch, and Patrol: Audio and Video Surveillance, Transmitters, Monitors and Receivers.	\$14,211	\$14,211	\$21,426*	\$21,426*
New Shoreham	15-b 7-a 7-a	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Hardware and Workstation Furniture; Records Management Software & File Server Evidence Collection Vehicle: Equipment and Supplies. In-Service Training: BCI Training	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570	\$8,570*
Newport	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, Livescan Maintenance, IMC Records Management Software, Mobile Data Terminal Upgrades	\$30,106	\$30,106	\$27,854*	\$27,854*
North Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, IMC Records Management Software conversion	\$17,077	\$17,077	\$21,426	\$21,426*

* Application Pending

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

♦ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
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North Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: New Desktop Computers and Upgrades of Existing Systems, IMC Records Management System Maintenance, File Server	\$22,856	\$22,856	\$21,426	\$21,426*
North Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, Printers, Desktops, File Server, Network Upgrades, Software, Radio Communications System.	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570	\$8,570*
Pawtucket	7-a	Special Response Team Project: Equipment, Training, Supplies, and Salaries.	\$57,515	\$57,515	\$59,992*	\$59,992*
Portsmouth	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals (Software & Hardware)	\$13,468•	\$13,468•	\$10,713*	\$10,713*
Providence	7-a 24 7-a	Evidence Collection Vehicle: Equipment and Supplies. Gang Identification and Intervention: Equipment, Supplies, School Security Physical Assessments. Range Improvements: Pneumatic Controlled Target System, "Live Fire" house	\$158,175	\$158,175	\$158,551	\$158,551*
Richmond	15-b 22	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software Anti-Drunk Driving Program: Multi-Channel Portable Radios, Salaries, Radar Set.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570	\$8,570*

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

♦ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
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Scituate	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Patrol Car Video Systems, Server Upgrade, Equipment purchases.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570	\$8,570*
Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Network Upgrades, Color Laser, Software, Mobile Data Terminals	\$13,549	\$13,549	\$17,141	\$17,141*
South Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computer, IMC/Livescan Maintenance, Mobile Data Terminals, In-car Video Systems, Portable Radios: VHF, 16 Channel.	\$17,185	\$17,185	\$21,426	\$21,426*
Tiverton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Software, and Supplies	\$12,596	\$12,596	\$10,713	\$10,713
Warren	15-b 4	J-Link Computerization: Laptop Interfacing System, Training, Maintenance Costs, Cellular Modem Link, Desktops, Printers, Software, Computer Consultant Community Policing: Foot Patrols, Overtime salaries.	\$11,313	\$11,313	\$8,570	\$8,570*
Warwick	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Upgrade Dictaphone Reporting System, Employee Scheduling Computer Network and Training, Department Network Expansion, RMS/CAD Software	\$60,207•	\$60,207•	\$59,992*	\$59,992*

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

◆ Combination of 2002 & 2003

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002	2003
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West Greenwich	22 22	Drunk Driving Enforcement: Radar Units, Salaries, Fuel Educating Young Drivers: Salaries	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570	\$8,570*
West Warwick	15-b 16 16	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Dictaphone System, DVD Video Recording System, Mobile Data Terminals Drug Control Investigations: Under Cover Surveillance Equipment, Computer Voice Stress Analyzer Fire Forensic Investigation OT: Mitigate overtime costs resulting from investigation of “The Station” fire tragedy.	\$20,626	\$20,626	\$21,426	\$21,426*
Westerly	15-b 4	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Wide Area Network (WAN) Hardware, Software and Labor, RMS Interface. Community Police K-9 Patrol: Used Vehicle, and Equipment.	\$14,874	\$14,874	\$21,426*	\$21,426*
Woonsocket	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Printer, Upgrade Existing Computers, Livescan Maintenance, Cell fees, Data Max Software & Fees	\$29,395	\$29,395	\$27,854	\$27,854
Totals			\$857,034	\$857,034	\$857,033	\$857,033

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

◆ Combination of 2002 & 2003

Program Area 19 – Program Evaluation

Subrecipients: Subcontracted to Independent Evaluation Vendors

Program Evaluation

Amount: FY-00: \$60,000

FY-01: \$60,000

and 4 four programs per year or

substitute identified needs assessments.

Performance Indicator(s):

The RIJC commissioned two evaluations/needs assessments during this report period including:

- An Evaluation of Batterers' Intervention Programs, and
- An Evaluation of the RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act.

Further, the RIJC provided funding to help create an evaluation component for the

- Hate Crimes Training Project.

Note: *Summary information on evaluation projects can be found in Evaluation Section of this report (Pages 11-13).*

Note: *Completed evaluations are attached to this report as Appendices 2 & 3.*